

Elkhorn District Advocate.

VOL. I.

ELKHORN, MANITOBA, SEPTEMBER 21, 1883

No. 49

WESTERN WORLD.

MANITOBA MATTERS—NORTHWEST NUGGETS—COLUMBIA CRUMBS.

Collected Carefully—Given Graciously.

The farmer's elevator at Belmont is now under way.

Miss Hodder, of Calgary, died recently after a brief illness.

Miss Jane White, of Lethbridge, has gone as a missionary to India.

Emerson, which once boasted of two dailies, is now without a paper.

R. Wiggins' residence at Rat Portage has been completely gutted by fire.

Bills of the Commercial Bank are now being paid at the office of the bank with interest at 6 per cent.

The "Soo" line on the C. P. R. is now open for freights. In a few days the passenger service will be inaugurated.

The house of Rev. J. M. Hamilton, Metcalfe, was demolished at Birtle, was struck by lightning and burned down.

A number of traps have been sprung by the police of Winnipeg lately. Several traps have been "held up," but in each instance those assaulted got off.

It is stated that G. McElroy, son of J. H. McElroy, has been appointed to succeed the late A. McMillan as assistant storekeeper at the Kingston penitentiary.

The head office of the Canada Northwest Land Company has been moved from London to Toronto. Mr. W. C. Van Horne is now president of the company.

A man named Lamb, employed by the Canadian Pacific as a blacksmith, was run over by a train and instantly killed at North Bend on Wednesday night.

The separator of James Stevenson's threshing outfit, near Treherne, was carried up in a smoke a few days ago. Three hundred bushels of wheat were also destroyed.

The Hon. Jos. Martin reconstituted as chairman for a meeting in favor of female suffrage, which was addressed by Mrs. Nopine E. Law, and declared himself in favor of it.

Vandals have been at work at Reston, pulling down statues, throwing dead hens into wells, destroying flower gardens, misplacing various farm implements constituted their work.

A considerable portion of the country lying between Pasher Creek and the Saskatchewan has been burned over of late. A large quantity of staled hay has been destroyed, and several having been received close calls.—MacLeod Gazette.

W. Govenlock's elevator and engine-house at Griswold have been destroyed by fire. The elevator had about 25,000 bushels of new wheat, principally owned by farmers who had it in store. The elevator is insured, but the wheat is not. The origin of the fire is not known.

Battleford Herald: Mr. Picard, telegraph operator at Moose, has returned to his post after a visit to the World's Fair, between being one of a crowd of two hundred thousand in a single park, and living in a shack 50 miles from a neighbor he will find a contrast.

Agent Whinney: Chilcotin recently held a public investigation meeting, consisting of vehicles of all sizes and countries; the only British vehicle he saw was the Red River cart which had been loaned from the Manitoba exhibit, and which bore a banner with the name of the province and date of period of use.

Wheezing cough is quite prevalent in Winnipeg, causing the teachers in the schools much trouble. The school board held a meeting to discuss the epidemic and decided that no child living in a house in which the affection existed should be allowed to attend school and the inspector was instructed to issue an order to that effect.

Professor Wallace, of the University of Edinburgh, is making a tour through the Northwest, accompanied with the same scheme of inspection as that under which the farmer delegates are proceeding. Prof. Wallace visited this country fourteen years ago, and he is naturally much interested in noting the great development since then.

Judge Wetmore has fixed November 14th as the time for the trial of the two Italian prisoners who are now jail-charged with murdering their traveling companion. The trial will take place at Grinnell, near which place the crime was committed. Reginald Binn has been engaged for the defence and W. White, Q. C. of Moosemin, will represent the Crown.

Following is a literal translation of an article which appeared in Le Canada recently: Le Canada has already announced some few months ago that the Rev. F. Langevin was to be named co-adjutor to Archbishop Tache. Subsequent events have shown that we were not far from the truth. The nomination has not yet made. We even congratulate ourselves to see in Rev. Father Langevin the future Bishop of Manitoba, but it is said that the Jesuits are intriguing to make this nomination miss.

Mr. McCutcheon, the well-known brickmaker of St. Boniface, has been burning bricks for contracts in the city made from the clays found in the Souris valley. The bricks burn to a light red color and do not require as much burning as the St. Boniface brick. Mr. McCutcheon pronounces his opinion as to the brick made at either Portage la Prairie or Brandon. They are very hard and tough in quality. Messrs. Bergen, of St. Boniface, has also made some tile pipe from two varieties of clay taken from the valley, and for pottery work he

claims that no clay can be found in the Dominion to surpass it for purity, strength and working quality.—Tribune.

Mr. Alex. Tamoth has resigned his position as teacher of the Belmont school and will in future devote his attention to mercantile pursuits.

The Ottawa Journal says: There is a lively scramble in local political circles over who is to receive the nomination for the city in the place of C. H. Mackintosh.

Hon. E. Blake is again in the Dominion.

Pure carbon has been discovered in large quantities a few miles from Kingston, Ont.

John Asselstine, of Fells, and one of the most prominent residents of Lennox, is dead aged 84.

The Empire says the Saskatchewan exhibit in the southwest portion of the C. P. R. building at the Toronto exhibition was viewed with admiration and interest by thousands of visitors.

The Canadian railway's modest exhibit, which consists of a long line of cars running through it, farm house, barn, fat-looking horses, cows, snake skins, etc., is attracting attention in Ontario. The live stock show opened to-day with 741 animals, 50 more than last year.

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Addison Cammack, the great Wall street operator, is reported to have cleared \$10,000,000 in Chicago wheat.

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Surgeon Parke, who was a member of both the Stanley and Emin' expeditions to Africa, is suddenly while visiting the Duke of St. Albans, at Alton Craig.

The Queen of Canadian women to H. H. the Duchess of York, consisting of a sleigh and harness, will not be done until the provincial legislature creates a act creating that the Supreme court be composed of six judges instead of five. Mr. McPhillips thought that some way could be found to get over the difficulty without provincial legislation.—Ottawa Free Press.

The Greenway correspondent of the Tribune says: Every respectable and responsible member of this community is expressing freely his disgust at the conduct of the Ottawa postal authorities.

The post office of the town of Bruce have nominated D. McNaughton, reeve of Bruce township, as their candidate in the next election for the Ontario local house.

It is stated that Allard, the blacksmith of Lewis' Que., who invented the secret of tempering copper and aluminum is about selling his patent to an American syndicate.

The trade and commerce department is advised that the barley crop in Great Britain will be short this year and there will likely be a fairly good demand for Canadian barley.

Mrs. Eddy, wife of the well-known manufacturer of Hull, has died of a protracted illness. She was a native of Bristol, Vermont, where the body will be taken for burial.

The Earl of Aberdeen was much gratified at receiving, just before his departure for Canada, a handsomely illuminated address from the one-time ladies of Abberdonshire now residing in the Canadian Northwest.

Robert Scott, one of the oldest and most reliable citizens of the town of Portage, is dead. He was a life-long Liberal, a pronounced Free Trader and one of the founders and a most prominent member of the Caledonian society.

The Hamilton Bridge Co. is the lowest tender for the Sault canal gate. Their tender was so low that they are reluctant to sign the contract. If they decline Ryan & Haney will get it, they being second. The contract is valued at \$75,000.

Queen Victoria recently laid the foundation stone of a new church which is to be built in Grande Prairie, the former

the ground that has been given for the property qualification; the latter on the part of which Balmer has attained. During the ceremonies the Queen made a brief speech in which she referred to her warm attachment to the Church of Scotland, which, she said so largely represented the feelings of the people of the

The department of Customs has decided in reference to Canadian cattle which will be exhibited at the World's Fair that they will be sent to meat markets, leaving the carcasses at their construction, was brought forward and the case taken to the supreme court, where Mr. Justice Walkem ruled against his. He takes his seat again during his old manly life he incurs a penalty of \$2,500, and now steps have been taken to meet Alderman McMillan and Stiles, leaving the council powerless to transact business, five being necessary to form a quorum.

UNABLE TO AGREE.

The Disputed Alaska-British Columbia Boundary.

Latest advices from Saska say that the commissioners appointed by Canada to come to an agreement with reference to the disputed boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia. One of the United States commissioners says that it will be necessary for the two governments to compromise—

to settle this question.

The first steamer of the new Franco-Canadian line, the *Obilia*, arrived at Montreal a few days ago with a full complement of passengers and cargo. She is the first vessel of the Government of the Province of Quebec and Montreal at his destination. The *Obilia* is the largest boat that ever entered the port of Ronen, being 3,000 tons burden, and has accommodation for 150 passengers.

Writs have been issued in behalf of

the Mercer company (limited), of Alliston, against the Masseys-Harris company.

Mr. J. F. McElroy, of the Canadian

commissioner, has been engaged to

represent the Canadian government in

the arbitration.

Mr. G. W. Lyle, of London, against

the Canadian government in the arbitration.

Mr. G. W. Ross, Ontario's Minister of

Education, for money paid for the de-

fendant.

There is an interesting story in

connection with the suit. When Ross ran for his seat, he was a member of the party in question to secure his election.

When the office of registrar of Middlesex became vacant four years ago, Lyle was a candidate, but the office has not

been filled, it being generally believed it

is being kept for Ross himself. A few

weeks ago the shirearchy of Middlesex

represented to the Foreign Office that

the other day that Ross insists on the

appointment of John Waters, M. P. P. of

North Middlesex, hence the suit.

The minister of education refused to discuss

the question, but says if the case is

pressed it will go to trial.

A World's Fair Banquet.

The World's Fair directors will give a

banquet on October 12th. It is to com-

memorate the success of the fair.

Mr. McCutcheon, of his cabinet and the

delegates of all the states will be invited,

as will also the army and the navy offi-

cers and all the foreign commissioners.

The Auditorium has been secured. The

parquet will be covered with a floor and

covers will be laid for 600.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

IMPORTANT EVENTS IN FEW WORDS FOR BUSY READERS.

Record of the *Busy World's* Happenings
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F. J. GREENSTREET, EDITOR & PROP.
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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21st, 1881.

THE ELKHORN CEMETERY

Some time ago our attention was directed to the disorderly condition of the cemetery, and on investigation, we found that the complaint was not made without good reason. We have kept quiet on the subject, fondly hoping that the matter would be taken up by the Council, or discussed by those interested in town improvements. In the columns of the Advocate, however, neither of these alternatives have been utilized, it becomes our duty to make it a public question. In almost any other town, especially in the eastern countries, we find the cemetery carefully protected and attended. It is usually safely guarded by a substantial fence, and invariably relieved by shrubs and trees. Ours, however, beyond being overgrown with prairie grass, is as barren as the prairie itself. While it is not required that the cemetery should be elaborately fenced or decorated, it is essential that it should be kept in a much better and respectable condition than at present prevails. We all know what hallowed memories hang around the place that covers the mortal remains of our loved ones, and with what fond affection we endeavor to immortalize our departed friends and it must be with feelings of annoyance and regret to find it in a worse neglected state than our own kitchen gardens, or the public highway. \$50 or one hundred dollars spent on improving the cemetery would not be begrimed by the community, and would effect a transformation that is easily needed. Although the season is far advanced, and the winter is close upon us, it is not too late to put it into shape, not only to preserve the place from the unsanctified intrusion of the quadrupeds, but to protect the various tokens of memorial erected by sorrowing friends, and encircle those so inclined in retaining recollections of loved ones passed into the great beyond.

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THE CATTLE EMBARGO.

Now that there appears to be no intention on the part of the Imperial government to abolish the embargo on Canadian cattle, it is time our own government would adopt some practical plan of convincing the mother country that our cattle are free from contagious pleuræ. Scotland is in favor of the removal of the embargo but England and Ireland remain hostile. The English because the farmers want to lessen competition, and the Irish because they desire an English market for Irish stock cattle.

To make matters worse the "doctors differ." Prof. Williams has always maintained that Canada is free from contagious pleuræ-pneumonia, while the English Veterinarians just as stoutly claim that they have discovered the disease in cattle landed in England. The contention is this country is that no pleuræ-pneumonia exists among the herds, and that the disease discovered by the English Veterinarians, was of a non-contagious character. This contention is supported by the reports from the Veterinarians of this and other provinces of the Dominion.

That such a difference of opinion should exist amon men eminent in their profession, may to many seem strange, but is accounted for by the fact that the contagious disease presents POST MORTEM appearances, very like those of the non-contagious. The chief differences are seen in the

symptoms exhibited by the living animal. In view of this would it not be well for Canada to invite the Imperial government to send experts, in whom they have confidence, to visit Canada, inspect our cattle, and enquire into our quarantine regulations. Unless this is done it seems very doubtful that Canadian cattle will be allowed to enter British markets on hoof either this or next season.

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THE CATTLE EMBARGO.

Now that there appears to be no intention on the part of the Imperial government to abolish the embargo on Canadian cattle, it is time our own government would adopt some practical plan of convincing the mother country that our cattle are free from contagious pleuræ-pneumonia.

Scotland is in favor of the removal of the embargo but England and Ireland remain hostile. The English because the farmers want to lessen competition, and the Irish because they desire an English market for Irish stock cattle.

To make matters worse the "doctors differ." Prof. Williams has always maintained that Canada is free from contagious pleuræ-pneumonia, while the English Veterinarians just as stoutly claim that they have discovered the disease in cattle landed in England. The contention is this country is that no pleuræ-pneumonia exists among the herds, and that the disease discovered by the English Veterinarians, was of a non-contagious character. This contention is supported by the reports from the Veterinarians of this and other provinces of the Dominion.

That such a difference of opinion should exist amon men eminent in their profession, may to many seem strange, but is accounted for by the fact that the contagious disease presents POST MORTEM appearances, very like those of the non-contagious.

CANADIAN OPIUM TRADE

IT HAS DEVELOPED ENORMOUSLY.

The Provinces on the Coast Produce a Vast Quantity—The Customs Department Having the Matter Under Consideration.

It is estimated by the Canadian authorities that at least 100,000 lbs. of opium are refined in British Columbia annually, and a similar amount in the United States. There are now sixteen refining factories in operation in Victoria and Vancouver, any one of which could produce more of the drug than is required to possibly enter into the consumption of Canada for medicinal purposes.

The enormous growth that there has been in this trade may be judged from the fact that the importation of crude opium for refining purposes has in ten years increased from 27,000 pounds to 150,000 pounds.

The comptroller of inland revenue is employing every question as to the importation of opium due to the refined material, having a double object in view, the collection of more revenue and the restriction of the opium trade.

The Canadian government now requires \$150,000 revenue which is collected by customs duties at the rate of \$1 per pound of the raw material. The imposition of an excise tax by competing refining factories to cover certain expenses of the government inspection would at the present rate of production contribute \$250,000 more at least to the treasury.

The United States would profit by the adoption of such a policy as it would enable the officers to keep check of what is produced and thereby reduce the chances of smuggling the refined article across the border.

Remarkable Coincidences.

Twenty-six years ago, a man employed a book-keeper by an old firm in Manchester committed himself by defrauding his employer. He was convicted, and underwent imprisonment for two years. After his release, he found that his best efforts to obtain a similar post to the one he had formerly occupied were of no avail. Having tried several other occupations, with no appreciable success, he applied himself to journalism, in which he soon made his name.

He was now sincerely repentant, thoroughly resolved to live an honest life. Some years elapsed, and he was appointed to edit an influential journal in the Colonies, where his past was unknown.

There he won well merited success, and enjoyed the esteem of all who knew him—bearing a blameless reputation. But one day a gale of wind directed the building opposite his office. The place had been used as a postoffice, and the great chamber contained some old newspapers, undelivered through insatiable Britishitis—on this occasion before being completed, she only made a few trips to Halifax."

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Our next example affords a pleasing contrast to the foregoing, and is also without an element of humor. One day in the winter of 1832-33, the Rev. Dr. Schuyler, Rector of Trinity Church, Buffalo, had just announced his text: "Our lamps are gone out," when the church doors were opened and a group

of workmen from a neighboring church swarmed in and speedily confiscated all the vacant seats. It afterwards transpired that their supply had suddenly failed, and the congregation had trooped over en masse to worship with the Doctor.

A few years ago a Liverpool gentleman, about to embark for Canada, was greatly surprised to see, on the Prince's Landing Stage, an old friend, whom he had expected to meet at Montreal.

The friend had returned to England on sick leave. After some pleasant talk, the gentleman proceeded on his voyage, landed at Halifax, and travelled by train to Montreal. Three hours later he was sitting in the smoking room of an hotel in the city when someone called him up, and turning round, he confronted his old friend again. Urgent business had compelled him to return to Montreal by one of the "ocean greyhounds."

Thus, within ten days, the two friends enjoyed two unexpected meetings at places 5,000 miles apart, and in different continents, each meanwhile, having good reason to suppose that they were separated by the wide ocean.

Presence of Mind.

Presence of mind is a good thing, especially when coupled with activity of body, but one would hardly look for the latter in a man seventy-five years of age. Nevertheless, acting a resident of Lake Titus, New York, who had lived for three-quarters of a century saved his life by a display of thought and agility that would have been expected of any one out of athletic young men. When the man referred to, happened to go into his field one hot July day, while there noticed an intruder, and the intruder was also Mr. Mullens. The intruder was a bull, other than a fierce bull, which had suddenly killed a man. The owner of the field had no time to run for the bull charged at once, and therefore Mr. Mullens fled. Just as the bull made an attack, he sprang over the back of the animal. There he stuck like a burr and called for help, but the bull did not throw his rider. But the efforts of the bull were unavailing, while the shouts of the old man brought assistance in the shape of the animal's owner, after about ten minutes. And then, without a moment's notice, the bull was shot and Mr. Mullens rescued.

Beres-House in Brighton. Errand boy-handing book to slavey: "Ow to pilay the 'Planner,' for 'Miss Thumpit'."

Slavey (after a minute): "Miss says as you've made a mistake; she didn't order it."

E. B.: " Didn't say she did. Mrs. Greyson, next door, bought it, and said it was to be sent to Mrs. Thumpit."

THE FIRST ATLANTIC STEAMER.

The First Steamer to Cross the Atlantic Was Canadian.

In many quarters the idea seems to prevail—and we give expression to it quite recently in an article on "Some Early Steamships" (page 155)—that the first steamer to cross the Atlantic was "Savannah," which in 1819 made the voyage from the port of the same name in Georgia to Liverpool in twenty-five days. The "Savannah" however, was not a steamship, and was under no more than two-thirds of the way across. She was a full-rigged packet-ship, and had on her deck a small steam-engine, by means of which motion was given to the craft in smooth water when the wind failed. This is in fact of such entries as "At 8 a.m. took ship the 'Savannah' in the mixer and first port of sail."

"Got the steam up, and it came on to blow fresh—so took wheels in 'on-deck in thirty minutes;" "Stopped wheels to clean the clinkers out of the furnace;" "Started wheels;" and so on.

In 1838—as stated in the article on "Early Steamships" already referred to—"Savannah" and the "Westerholm" successfully made the passage from England to America, but five years before that date—Canadian enterprise accomplished the feat of bridging the Atlantic ocean with a little vessel propelled wholly by steam. This was the Royal William, whose beautiful model was exhibited at the British Naval Exhibition in London, where it attracted the attention and admiration of the Queen in the empire. The Royal William, named in honor of the reigning sovereign—was built in the city of Quebec by a Scotchman, James Goudie, who had served his time and learned his art at Greenock. The keel was laid in the shipyard of the Londoner, Mr. Goudie, in his twenty-second year, when he was 18. As I had the drawings and the form of the ship, at the time a novelty in construction, it devolved upon me to lay off and expand the draft to full dimensions on the floor of the loft, where I made several alterations in the lines and improved the form of the hull by being dry-docked, the work progressing rapidly; and in May following was duly launched, and before a large concourse of people was christened the "Royal William." She was then taken to Montreal to have her engines, where I continued to superintend the finishing of the cabin and deck-work. When completed, she was sent to Liverpool, which proved quite satisfactory. Being late in the season before being completed, she only made a few trips to Halifax."

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